



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

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Publieke Inschrijving.

Curacao, 22^{sten} October, 1817.

INGEVOLGDE autorisatie van zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curacao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien, Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. by inschrijving aan de meestbiedende verkopen ongeveer Agt Duizend Guldens Hollandsch Courant in Wijsbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie voornoemd op en betaalbaar by het Departement van Koophandel en Kolonien in 's Hage, alle op twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Tractementen en Soldyden, Hospitaal, &c. &c.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschrijving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Zaturdag den 1^{sten} November 1817, 's middags om 12 uren, aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voorord.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve, ter zelve plaatse gegeven worden, op Maandag den 3den November 1817.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd, **NUBOER.**

BEKENDMAKING.

Gouvernements Secretary, den 21^{sten} Oct. 1817.

DE Wel Ed Heer Theodorus Jutting, is door Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal, Gouverneur Generaal, tot geassumeerd Lid van den Raad van Policie op dit Eiland aangesteld.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. PRINCE.

Curacao den 24^{sten} October 1817.

ALLEN de genen die aan de Een Per-Cent Kaapvaards Kassa, Interesten verschuldigd zyn, worden ernstig verzogt, zulks ten kantore van de ondergeteekende ten spoedigste te komen voldoen ten einde onaangename gevolgen die by nalating van dien ontstaan zouden voor te komen.

MATTHS. SCHOTBORGH, G. z.
Ontvanger Generaal.

Curacao den 24^{sten} October 1817.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt ernstig allen de genen die als nog aan het termyn van 30^{sten} Juny dezes jaars, weegens Hoofd en Familie geld niet voldaan hebben, zulks zonder uitstel ten zyne kantore te komen afdoen.

MATTHS. SCHOTBORGH, G. z.
Ontvanger Generaal.

Fiscaals Kantoer, Nov. 1^{sten} 1817.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewicht moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 16, en

De Ronde Broden 17 oncen,

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHÉ Eerste Klerk.

Aan den Uitgever van de Curaçaosche Courant.

MYN HEER—Verzoeken dit stukje te plaatsen, zynde van een vriend der waarheid, en tot uw weekblad. **EEN INTEKENAAR.**

Revolutien en zware stormen in de natuur, kunnen verschriklyk nadeelige uitwerkingen veroorzaken; ook zoms, en mogelyk meestwyls, verzeld door heilzame gevolgen en nuttigheden tot zuivering en verbetering, even zoo is het geleege met verbazende omwentelingen in het staatkundige; en juist hetzelfde met onverwachte veranderingen van het Goddienstige. Het tydkring van drie eeuwen is thans (ultimo October 1817) vefloopen dat de gezeegende hervorming een openbare aanvang genomen heeft; ee-

ne zeer gewichtig en gedenkwaardig verschynzel in de kerk zo wel als in de wereldlyk: geschiedverhalen en beschryvingen der onderscheidene Christen volken, die na de yzere tydvakken van donkerheid en verleiding door de erglyke dwalingen onder het schynheilich bekleedzel van oude regtzinnigheid, de grootste uitsporigheden en bedriegeryen, onbeschaamdelyk vertonende; toch weder het zuiver geloof ongekluisterd zagen uitschitteren, en waarom de harttreffendste wreedheden en verdrukkingen by een reeks van opvolgende jaren, de menschheid en het oorspronglyk heilvolle Christendom (welks Godlyke insteller betuigt heeft "Dat zyn ryk niet was van deze wereld " en, wiens apostelen en eerste verkondigers, de leering en belydenis der waarheid, niet door kracht van heerschappy, noch door geweldigen dwang; maar by het licht der eigenaardige overreeding en zachtmoedige handelingen hebben voortgeplant) hatelyk, ja hemeltergende ooterden.

Slechts eene treffende gebeurtenis ten tyde der kerkhervorming, als zeer singulier onder de menigte der gruweladen, moet ik hier aanstippen:—Hendrik den 8^{ste}, de laatste der Engelsche koningen van die naam (wiens despotieke regering, ook wegens zyne schandvlekkige echtscheidingen, altoos durende gebrandmerkt staat in den rang der gewezene tirannen van vroege en later dagen der Christen tydrekening) mede onder de gekroonde hoofden destyds, geweldig yverde, en ook zelfs door zyne theologische verwaandheid zich berugt had gemaakt met schryven en uitgeven van een dogmatiek-boekjen getituleerd. "The erudition of a Christian man." (De geleerdheid of wetenschap van een Christelyk man) gekant tegen de leerstelsels van Dr. Luther, en waar voor Paus Leo de 10^{den}, den koning vereerde met de benoeming van "Beschermder des geloofs"—De onverschrokken Lutherus bleef niet nalatig daarop gepastelyk te antwoorden; Doch zyne majesteit, naderhand de opperhoofdigheid en predomineerende gezach der episkopale kerk van Engeland, aan zichzelf toegeeigend hebbende, geraakte hy met de hoogverheven stiel van Rome in oppositie; niettemin bleef Z. M. een vurige enthusiast aan de overige voorname punten van het systema der zogenaamde Katholyke orthodoxie; en waaromtrent ten bewyze strekken zal, het volgende bedoelde geval te weten:—Zeker schoolmeester in London, Lambert genaamd, A. D. 1538, had doen uitgeeven, een bündig stukje behelzende de wezenlykste grondstellingen van de leere der reformatie. De koning om aan het publiek een nadere blyk zynere theologische bekwaamheden te verspreiden, en tevens opzettelyk geveind, om den vrome Lambert als een overwonnen ketter tot een slagtoffer te maken, deed plechtich aankondigen, dat *zyne majesteit met den schoolmeester* een openbaar twistgeding zoude houden over de geloofstukken van het Christendom, en waartoe in een groot en ruime zaal te westminster, verscheiden theaters wierden opgericht ten geryf der aanschouwers en hoorders. Hendrik, prachtich verciert met alle de vorstelyke eeretekers, en omringd door de Lords Bisschoppen en gestrengen ryks-edelen, jernsthaftig gezeeten op den koninglyke troon, wierd het theologisch verschil bepleit door wederzydsche redekavelingen, en waarin meester Lambert, onbeschroomd, met aanhaling van bewysbare bybelteksten, zyne goede zaak ten genoegen van veele der toehoorders, gestaafd hebbende; namen de trotsche prelaten, toen gram-torig zynde, beurtlings tegen hem verbiterd, het strydggesprek; wanneer eindelyk de ongelukkige Lambert door zware vermoeidheid bedwelmd zonder hulp of ondersteuning, sprakeloos nederviel, door een triomf kreet ten wrake zynere onschuldige verdediging dat met zoo veel ongewone praal en luister was bekleed, wierd hy ten vure gedoemd; welk

marteldood de brave man, in de gerustheid der overtuiging zynere deugdelyke belydenis, getroost en blymoedig onderging. Dus, ten spyt der hevigste woede en boosheid in den liefdeloos geest van 't echte afbeeldzel der *Antichristenheid*, dadelyk kenbaar gemaakt, wierd juist daardoor de grootste nuttigheden in den burgerstaat toegebracht, niet alleen ten opzichte der uitoeffening van Godsdienstige vryheden als het diebaarste geschenk aan gevoelige en redelyk denkende wezens, maar ook, ten aanzien der behoeften en gemeenschaplyke belangen in den band der vlytig werkzame zamenleving door het welvoeglyk kweeken en uitbreiden van allerlei kunsten en wetenschappen, landbouw, scheepvaart en koophandel, benevens de verbetering van kerk en schoolonderwyzingen, waaromtrent ons eigen Moederland, nu byzonderlyk, schoone en edele vruchten blyft uitleveren. De overdenking dezer dingen, heeft my bewogen, ter vrye navolging van eene onzer Nederlandsche ver-nuftten, dichtmatig te zingen:—

HERVORMING uw onschatbare zegen
Wordt dankbaar door ons nagedacht,
En god, door wien wy zulks verkregen,
Den lof hier goedheid toegebracht!
Het Christendom, het licht der Aarde
Die 't menschedom al zyn heil belooft,
Was diep ontveldigd aan haar waarde,
En van haar zeedyk glans berooft.

De menschheid lag in 't stof vertreden,
En kuste slaafsch haar dwingeland;
't Geweld zat op den troon der reden,
Sloeg vry geweeten aan den band,
Daar moest vroomheid voor snoudaarts knie-len

Wier trotsheid 't aan hun zetel klonk:
Gou wenkte d' staatgruwlen vielen,
En d' eerste straal uit Duitsland bloek.

Het vuur en zwaard der moordenaren
Werd dienstbaar aan dat heerlyk werk,
En 't bloed van edle martelaren
Was 't vruchtbaar zaad der betre kerk.
Deez' zagen in een hoger leven
Beloning van hun deugd en moed;
De menschheid aan 't geluk hergeven,
Dat zuivre heilleer kennen doet.

O! hoe weldadig was die zegen
Voor het menschedom in 't algemeen!
Het bygeloof en donheid zwegen
Bedrog en boosheidslist verdween;
't Gezond verstand hernam zyn rechten,
De reden 'haar geschonden eer;
Zy durfden 't groote pleit beslechten,
En 't menschedom vond zyn waarde weer.

De wetenschappen weggevlogen,
Of, yde woordenpraal alleen,
Door valsche yverzucht omtogen,
Of in het kloosterstof vertreen,
Bloeiden weer; nutte kunsten stegen
Met snellen vaart uit haren nacht,
En juichten d' edle vryheid tegen
Haar door Hervorming aangebracht.

Dat wy deez' weldaad diep gevoelen,
En duur aan haren gunst verpiicht,
Nooit voor de echte leer verkoelen,
Maar ons verheugen in haar licht;
Dat wy 't kleinood getrouw bewaren,
Eens door het waardigst voorgelicht,
Na zoo veel nooden en gevaren,
Met stroomen bloeds ons aangebracht.

Ach! dat wy voor de waarheid leven,
En dankbaar in haar sporen gaan;
Ja, dat wy rustloos voortwaarts streven,
Om haar steeds reiner ga te slaan;
'Tot dat wy haar in 't eind' zien blinken,
Waar ons geen oude noch nieuwe dwaling
meer verheid,
En waar ook 't ongelooft zal zinken,
Door stralen van hemelkennis, vreed en
zaligheid.

AMERIKA.

Alexandria September 17.

Extract uit een brief van een Heer in Charleston, Z. K. aan zyn vriend in deze stad, gedagteekend September 3.

Met leedwezen moet ik U kennis geven dat een grimmige sterfte by ons op de verschrikkendste wyze derzelve verwoestenis verspreid: de geale koorts heeft twee en dertig, voornamelyk jonge lieden weggesleept; en een en dertig stierven ter gelyker tyd van andere ziekten. Deze laatste vier weken heb ik altyd zonder op houden, lieden met de geale koorts, opgepast, veel van welke boezem vrienden en bekenden waren, die my voor een ander, en ik hoop beter wereld verlaten hebben. Hoe spoedig ik volgen moet, weet God alleen, aan welkers wil ik volkomen gered ben my te onderwerpen.

“Oogaten schynen dit jaar zeer slecht, uit hoofde der byna onophoudelyke regens, te zullen zyn—de ryst heeft in 't algemeen niet zoo veel geleden als het katoen. Deze stad vertoont een akelig toneel—bezigheden van allerley soort stanen byna volkomen stil—een groot deel der blanken hebben de stad verlaten—vreemdelingen voor het noorden, en inboorlingen voor Sallivans Eiland.”

The sloop *Eliza*, *Dewindt*, belonging to this port, while lying at anchor at Arica was driven ashore a few days ago, in a gale, and wrecked.

It is reported that two vessels, apparently a brig and a schooner, were seen on Wednesday last, bottom up, drifting off the plantation *St. Martha*, on the S. W. coast of this island.

Jamaica papers reached us yesterday by the schooner *Cleantis*, capt. Muller, 10 days from Kingston, to the 20th ult. from which it appears that the patriot forces in Mexico under general Mina, have lately suffered some reverses both by sea and land. Mina, like Sir Gregor M^r Gregor, seems not to have met with the success he expected. From the moment he landed (so says the Mexican Gazette) he encountered such harrassing opposition, as to put it altogether out of his power to collect any force, and was in continual flight until he was cooped up in fort Comauja, from whence it would seem he could not escape.

The following is an extract from a London paper of the 11th of August, from which our Readers will perceive that the report of Russia going to assist Spain to tranquilize her revolted colonies appears to be unfounded:—

“The silly nonsense of the Opposition papers deserves ridicule only, not a grave reply. One of them this morning asserts, that England, having declined to give military aid to Spain against her Colonies, refuses to agree that Russia shall send troops to South America! All the reports of Russia intending to send such aid are obviously unfounded. Spain has a better navy than Russia. She can herself send five sail of the line and four frigates more easily than Russia can, and she has abundance of troops well effected to the cause, more likely to be efficient than Russians. But Spain is poor and so is Russia. Russia is less capable of any financial exertion even than Spain. The whole is not a question of where resources can be found in ships and soldiers, but where resources can be found in money.”

It is stated in a Boston paper of the 11th September, that the Buenos Ayrean privateer schooner *Congresso*, of 10 guns, capt. Almeida, captured off Madeira, on the 3d of July last, the Spanish ship *La Industria Rafaela*, capt. Ore Nada, from Havana to Teneriffe, loaded with sugar, coffee, indigo and hides, and after taking from her \$60,000 in specie, put on board a prize master, and ordered her for Buenos Ayres, but being short of provisions and water, they bore away for the United States.—Four of the crew put on board the ship, had gone ashore at Boston, and were taken into custody on the 10th of September. They had with them a large amount in specie, which they stated to have been found on board the Spanish ship after the privateer left her. The *La Industria* was last seen off Boon Island, apparently in distress, with a number of small vessels round her.

The *Flor de Mayo*, from La Guayra to Cadiz, and the *Los Dolores* from Porto Rico to Barcelona (in Spain), were captured off the Azores about the end of June, by some Independent privateers; the latter vessel was sunk.

The Amazon Portuguese frigate had been detached from Lisbon to endeavour to fall in with their Indian ships *Grand Para* and *Carolina*, which we stated in former papers to have been captured by the *Congresso*, but unluckily she came too late to the Azores; she, however, chased the privateer, without success, having carried away a top-mast by press of sail. The

privateer steered for the frigate, mistaking her for an Indiaman, but the latter began firing too soon, which undecieved the privateer, and she escaped by superior sailing. The two valuable Portuguese ships were insured at Lloyd's.

A Jamaica paper of Sept. 29, says—“On Thursday, off the East-End, the *Mohawk* saw twenty-one sail of square rigged vessels, two of them apparently frigates, steering west.

Two negro slaves, belonging to different estates in the island of Jamaica, were condemned to be hanged on the 11th of October, one for assaulting and endeavouring to strangle a white person, and the other for stealing a horse.

Another negro, found guilty also of stealing a horse, was sentenced to transportation for life, it having appeared on his trial that he took the horse to carry some provisions to Spanish town, but did not attempt to convert him into money.

Kingston October 17.—In consequence of the representation of the Corporate Body to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, relative to the prevalence of a malignant fever at Charleston, S. C. Porto Rico, and Porto Bello, orders have been issued to the men of war not to permit their boats to board any vessels from those places, till inspected by the Health Officer.—Any person boarding vessels from the above places will be liable to be detained while the vessels remain under quarantine.

Nuremberg, July 22.—The amicable and close connection which subsists between Russia and England is proved by the order for English clothes to cloth the Russian army. The manufactories at Leeds have taken into employ many hundreds of workmen who were without work and food. The order is not of itself of any great importance, but it has afforded to the English agents an opportunity for introducing other woollen manufactures and to submit other propositions.

We this day lay before our readers a curious state paper, being the protest or representation of the ex-empress Maria Louisa against the restoration of Louis XVIII. Our readers will see, that this important claim was ordered to be entered on the protocol, and registered in the archives of the Congress, by the concurrence of the emperor of Austria, her father, and the emperor of Russia.—*Morning Chronicle*, August 5.

We are enabled, by authority, positively to deny the authenticity of the protest, inserted in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday, ascribed to the ex-empress Maria Louisa. What we suspected, has proved to be the case. There is not a word of truth in its being a genuine state paper; and it may therefore rank with the former hoax played upon the *Chronicle*, in the famous remonstrance of Pozzo di Borgho.—*Courier*, August 6.

We did not happen to see the ministerial papers on Wednesday evening, in which we now find the authenticity of the protest of the ex-empress Maria Louisa was denied. Our readers will do us the justice to believe that we printed the paper precisely as it was transmitted to us from abroad. We stated truly that it had been translated from the French original into German, from that re-translated into French—and our copy of it was a translation from this French version. Those therefore who are acquainted with the character of diplomatic morality, will know what credit is due to a ministerial assertion, that it is not a genuine document. If there be a comma misplaced, or if a word be changed in the published copy, there will be no scruple in saying that it is not an authentic paper.—But that such a protest was presented to the congress by the Archduchess, and that it is now circulating in Germany, we fully believe. There may be verbal inaccuracies after so many translations, but in substance it is correct. Our readers will remember that it was actually stated during the sitting of the Congress, that a memorial or representation from the illustrious person reclaiming the rights of her son, was presented to Congress. It was publicly mentioned in all the Journals of Europe, and among the rest in the *Son and Courier*, though the editors are now so quick in denying the fact from pretended authority. The only matter which gives importance to the paper is, that it should, for the first time, be circulated intire, when some new difficulties are in discussion—and when a new congress of ministers is actually in Session. We can only add, that we know copies of this paper are in the hands of several foreign ministers, and that they freely talk of it as of a claim notoriously admitted to exist, though the partizans of the house of Bourbon would be desirous to stifle it.—*Morning Chronicle*, August 8.

The *Morning Chronicle*, which first published the pretended memorial of Maria Louisa, after a lapse of two days, now affirms the paper to be substantially genuine; and, that those who deny its authenticity, proceed upon a quibble, founding their denial on variations of expression originating in its multiplicity of translations, viz.; first from French to German, then from German to French, and lastly, from French to English. Our denial rested upon no such grounds. We said, and we again say, “there is not a word of truth in its being a genuine state paper,” no such paper was ever delivered in to the Congress at Vienna; and as the *Chronicle* disavows any intention to hoax others, it seems we were justified in suspecting it had been hoaxed itself, for want of a little of that sagacity which the *British Press* manifested.—*Courier*, August 8.

With respect to the protest of the ex-empress Maria Louisa, we have already stated the authorities on which we were induced to give credit to its authenticity. Well; but *The Courier* says it has authority to deny that authenticity. We stated what our authority was—what is *The Courier's* authority? Has my lord Castlereagh chosen for once to depart from his usual character, and authorised *The Courier* to make for him, what he never yet made for himself, a statement on this subject to which any positive meaning could attach. If this is the case, *The Courier* must possess a skill which no one else ever did; at least the efforts of Mr. Brougham, and others, in the House of Commons have never been very successful in this way. Is he authorised by M. d'Ormond, the French ambassador?—if this is the source of his authority, our readers will have little difficulty in knowing what value to set on it. It was certainly not to be expected that the present French government would be foremost in acknowledging the genuineness of such a document as the one in question.

When *The Courier* shall be a little more communicative of the reasons on which he founds his opinions themselves, and of the authority of which he boasts, the world will know better how far it may rely on them; and if in our conjectures we have fallen into error, we shall be ready now, as we have always been, to bow to superior knowledge.—*Morning Chronicle*, August 12.

PROTEST

OF THE

EX-EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.

The following is the protest of the empress Maria Louisa, addressed to the Congress of Vienna, against the occupation of the French throne by the Bourbon dynasty. This document was originally written in French, and is now put into English from a retranslation to French, done from a German version, deposited in the archives of the city of Frankfort:—

Maria Louisa, empress, archduchess of Austria, duchess of Parma, in our name, during the minority of our beloved son and sovereign, and in the name of our son, Charles Francis Napoleon, as legitimate possessor of the imperial throne of France.

The distance at which we are kept from our hereditary states, and the absence of the members of our government preventing us from claiming the admission of a minister to represent us at the Congress now assembled at Vienna, and the desire of giving full authenticity to our reclamation in behalf of our beloved sovereign and son, have induced us, in imitation of our immortal ancestor, of glorious memory, Maria Theresa, to take the resolution of laying before the above-mentioned Congress, a declaration of the rights of our beloved son to the crown of France, and a development of the principles on which they are founded, to the end that it be known to Europe, and the French nation; that it has never been our intention willingly to renounce the imperial throne of France, on which it pleased Divine Providence to place us.

We will not here recall to mind the disasters which deprived the house of Bourbon of the French throne. We will rather throw a veil over the errors of princes, and the faults of nations. We will not defend the work of factions and revolutionary proceedings; but, we will declare, that there exists a public law of immutable nature, which binds nations to princes, a law of policy, containing the principles upon which sovereigns ought to conciliate their rights and interests, with certain rights and liberties, which are the property of their subjects.

A series of fatal events put an end to royalty in France. All Europe took up arms to see, gain or restore a throne which its possessor was unable to maintain; a throne which had van-

into nought through the flight of the princes and nobility, which were its natural supporters, and perhaps through the violent cause of a popular will, unrestrained in its manifestation.

The unfortunate Louis XVI. and his son, perished successively, Their legitimate heirs forfeited their claims to the crown, by their free egress from the kingdom, and their retreat into an enemy's country. The nation no longer bound to its legitimate princes, was restored to its natural right of election. The other nations of Europe considered these disasters as the work of political fanaticism, and a spirit of rebellion. They inconsequence took up arms, and penetrated into the heart of France. Their success, however, was but of short duration. France soon expelled them from her invaded territory, and maintained her independence. The powers of Europe must then have observed, that whatever had originally led to this result, the government of France was changed *de facto* and *de jure*, and that it belonged to the French people to institute such form of government for themselves as was best suited to the circumstances of the times.

In this state of things, every tie was dissolved between France and the Bourbons; between the Bourbons and the other sovereigns of Europe. The family compact, the treaty of personal guarantee, was cancelled by the influence of circumstances; in a political sense the Bourbons were no more.

The independence of France under the new government of her choice was then acknowledged by the very powers who at present compose this Congress. On the 5th April, 1795, the treaty of Bale was signed between France and Prussia; on the 22d July, same year, another treaty was signed at Bale, between republican France and Spain. The latter power, on the 7th June in the following year, concluded a treaty of alliance with the Executive Directory.

The courts of Sardinia and Naples signed, in the course of that same year, the first on the 15th May, the other on the 10th October, a treaty with that same republican government. The Pope, the minor states of Germany and Italy, solemnly acknowledged also the new government of France. Austria signed the treaty of Campo Formio with the Directory, and that of Luneville with the First Consul. England, by the treaty of Amiens, 1st Oct. 1801, Spain by that of 27th March, 1802, Russia by that of 8th Oct. 1803, acknowledged successively the Consular Government, which proclaimed a general peace on the 18th Brumaire, year 10 of the republic.

The act which raised the altars again, and gave peace to the Gallican church, which brought back morality, checked false doctrines and substituted the true belief in their lieu. The Concordat, in a word, of which the beneficial effects will long be felt by religion, put the seal, as it were, to those transactions of state policy, by which a government different from that of the ancient monarchy was solemnly recognized by all Europe. Who at that time suspected the princes of the house of Bourbon, of entertaining rights of sovereignty over France? That which has perished, can it rise again? If these princes had no legal rights then, what rights can they have now? The French people unquestionably enjoyed the plenitude of their rights under the Consular Government; at that period, when to give greater stability to institutions which had put an end to the evils of the revolution, and to give to Europe a pledge of that stability, the French people bestowed on the First Consul, Bonaparte, the consular power for life. The new organization of the state, in harmony with the genius of its first magistrate, was consolidating itself daily, and it would have accomplished the most sanguine wishes of the French people, were not the life of man limited to a small number of years, to impress these new institutions with a fresh character of permanency, to make them correspond with the governments of the other states of Europe, the nation substituted for the consular power the imperial power, which it rendered hereditary in the family of Bonaparte. The citizens, the communes, and the smallest hamlets, covered with their names the registers, wherein the question of the erection of the empire, and of the election of Bonaparte was submitted to them. He was elected and proclaimed with acclamations. He received the oath of allegiance from his subjects. The temples resounded with thank-givings from the people to the Divinity. The clergy, in the holy office of the mass, prayed for his person and for his family, and soon the venerable chief of Christendom came in person to consecrate in the Metropolitan Church, a power which the emperor Napoleon had till then only held from the hands of the people.

What was then wanting to the legitimacy of his crown? Had he not received it from God and his country? In other terms, from divine right and from national right?

Europe adopted these principles, and Napoleon assumed the rank assigned to him among sovereigns, by the extent and power of his empire. Austria acknowledged the emperor Napoleon on the 26th December 1805, by the Treaty of Presburg—the sovereigns of Bavaria and Wurtemberg were his allies, the same treaty raised them to the royal dignity. On the 11th December, 1807, the Elector of Saxony received, by virtue of the treaty of Posen, concluded with Napoleon, the title of king. Did Europe dispute the legitimacy of these titles emanated from the imperial power and from France?

Prussia acknowledged the French empire and the emperor Napoleon, by the treaty of Tilsit; July 9, 1807. The emperor of Russia preserved his army, amounting to about 200,000 men, by virtue of this same treaty, which acknowledged not only the French empire and the emperor Napoleon, but also the existence as kings of the princes of the imperial family. Finally, the treaties of 14th October, 1809, and 6th January, 1810, between Sweden and France, complete the acts of external policy, which consolidate the dynasty thus seated on the throne of France. All continental Europe, indeed, was the ally of the emperor Napoleon.

The family alliances of the emperor Napoleon with the most august sovereign houses, tended to consolidate the social compact as established in France. His strongly cemented institutions ensured the stability of the monarchical form of government he had restored; they opposed an invincible barrier to the invasion of the democratic system. The revolution of France has taught nations to look too closely into what passes in the cabinets of princes.

It was under the guarantee of the constitution of the French empire—under that of the treaties and of the alliances of foreign sovereigns, that I became the consort of Napoleon. It was under those same guarantees that prince Charles Francis Napoleon, born of our nation, grounds his claim to the French throne, which claim the princes assembled at this Congress have so often acknowledged to be legitimate.

A fatal war broke out. The emperor Napoleon was overcome. You, sovereigns assembled in Congress, arrived in his capital at a moment, when favoured by disorder, a conspiracy manifested itself in favour of the princes of the house of Bourbon. You might have dictated to Napoleon in his capital such terms as were calculated to restore a due balance between powers, you would thus have consolidated institutions, whence arose the common strength and the common safety. This treaty would have been faithfully observed; we have a full confidence thereof.

Influenced by the generous hope of putting a speedier end to the evils of war, and of sparing the effusion of blood, you put aside the rights of the emperor Napoleon—you treated with those princes to whom the conspiracy had given the crown; what lustre could such princes shed upon royalty?—The emperor Napoleon at the head of an army, not numerous, but brave and faithful, might have defended his crown; but to spare his subjects a civil war he had already resolved to abdicate *in favour of his son*. Such was his determination manifested to the allied powers by the dukes of Tarentum, Vicenza, and the prince de la Moskowa, which determination those powers viewed at first in its right light; that is, as calculated to secure the tranquillity of Europe. Events which it belongs not to us to characterise, caused those just resolutions to be revoked.—The emperor was obliged to sign an unconditional abdication on the 11th April, 1814; on that same day he subscribed the treaty of *personal safety*, which maintaining his title of emperor, assigned to him the island of Elba as his place of abode, and confirmed to him the sovereignty over its territory.

The 5th article of the same treaty assigned to me the sovereignty of the estates of Parma, transmissible to my son and his descendants.

I will not discuss the merits of these treaties in respect of the emperor Napoleon. They are more or less binding on him, in proportion as he exercised his will more or less freely in signing them. We will simply say, that he had not the power of disposing, after his life, of the crown which his son received as his birth-right from the French nation and its constitutional laws.

If the sovereigns of France, no more than the other principal sovereigns of Europe, have never been able to break through the established rule of succession in their own families, so as to transmit their crown to their second or

third son, to the prejudice of their first born, how comes that the emperor Napoleon should be able to deprive the prince Charles Francis Napoleon of his right of inheritance, in order to transfer it into foreign hands? Can a conspiracy have destroyed by its irregular acts the force and virtue of the laws of the French empire? Can it have destroyed the royalty which the prince, my son, holds of divine, as well as national right? The princes whom this conspiracy has put upon the throne of my son fully admitted these principles themselves, when they refused to acknowledge the acts of the government, styled provisional. Ten years of free government, acknowledged by all the powers in Europe, at a time when the name of Bonaparte was not yet inscribed in the annals of war—fifteen years existence of an empire, the social conventions of which establish the rights of the emperor Napoleon, and those of his dynasty, rendered indisputable the legitimacy of his crown.

When, during my residence at Blois, I exercised the authority of regent, I appealed to the devotion of Frenchmen, I received the strongest testimonies of their love and zeal for the cause of their legitimate prince. The presence of your armies, and the tendency of your policy, forbade me to respond to the wishes of that faithful nation.

The fate of nations being submitted to your award, your object will no doubt be to conciliate their rights and wishes with the rights and interests of sovereigns. Circumstances have deprived my son of his sovereignty over the French nation, and both himself and his people are equally injured in their rights by this fatal result of the late course of events. In this state things, we in our quality of empress and of mother, and before any authentic resolution be taken by the Congress, protest, by the present deed, against all acts of the existing government of France, which has been established to the prejudice of the legitimate heir to the throne. We protest, likewise, in our own name, as well as in that of prince Charles Francis Napoleon, presumptive heir to and possessor by right of the French crown, against all resolutions of the high powers assembled at Congress, whether taken collectively or individually, and tending to impair the rights of the prince my son to the said French crown.

The throne of the prince Charles Francis Napoleon is that raised by the French nation, such as it existed at the time when its choice and election called the emperor Napoleon to the head of its government. But if, in the arduous struggle in which it has been engaged, the French empire has been constrained by the force of arms to sign the treaty of Paris, we think it just, inasmuch as respects the territories not forming part of present France, that the conditions thereof be faithfully and for ever observed. To this end we here declare, that the present protest solely applies to the illegal occupation of that territory of France constituting the present monarchy.

Having thus developed her claims, the empress Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, duchess of Parma, &c. representing the prince Charles Francis Napoleon, her son, a minor, requests of the justice and magnanimity of the allied powers, that the subject of her claims be submitted to the deliberation of Congress, and that an acknowledgement of the present protest be delivered unto her, in order that she may produce it whenever it may please Divine Providence to afford her time and place for that purpose.

In faith of which and to give all due authenticity to the present protest, she has affixed to it her seal, and written it in her own hand, at the palace of Schœnbrun, Feb. 19, 1815.

(L. S.) MARIA LOUISA, Imperatrice.

The high powers assembled at Congress, after having deliberated, in their sitting of the 24th February, on the present reclamation of her imperial majesty Maria Louisa, conformably to the opinion of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, of his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of Austria, the father of her imperial and royal majesty the empress Maria Louisa; and from the respect due to the personal character of her majesty the empress, have resolved that the act emanated from her the 19th February, commencing by the words "Maria Louisa," and ending by those, "written by her hand," shall be inscribed in the protocol of the acts of the Congress.

The French ministers having protested against this decision, have abstained from signing it.